

CALIFORNIA



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 17, 1930
REPORT OF DELEGATES
TRANSPORTATION MATTER
TAXES INCREASE HOSPITAL COSTS
BALLOT MEASURE RECOMMENDATIONS
CITIZEN LABOR POLICY



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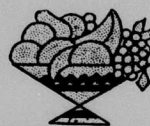
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 17, 1930

No. 37



REPORT OF DELEGATES



As your delegates to the thirty-second annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, permit us to herewith report as follows:

The delegates met at the Foresters' hall, Marysville, on September 15th. The first day, as is usual, was taken up by welcoming speeches by local authorities and a response by President Stanton, which was followed by the report of the Credentials Committee, who reported 285 members seated. Bunji Suzuki, president of the Federation of Labor of Japan, addressed the convention. The convention then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

The next morning the Committee on Rules reported and their report was adopted. Rea Last of the Barbers' Union, then spoke on the proposed Sunday Closing Law for barbers. Estabrook and Kammer of the Tobacco Workers spoke, also Daisy Houck of the Garment Workers. Walter Matthewson, State Labor Commissioner, then reported at length on the activities of his department during the year. A striking feature of his report was his bringing out the fact that sub-contractors on public work continue their work on Sundays and holidays with non-citizens. He also spoke very forcibly against the taking of an employment fee from any person working on public work.

Andrew Furuseth addressed the convention on the menace of injunction. He commenced by tracing the history of the injunction. Brother Furuseth made it clear that the use of equity to enforce law was a violation of the Constitution, and that the application of the injunction to labor should be denied, allowing nothing to be held as property, unless it be exclusive, tangible and transferable.

On Wednesday, after an address by Bunji Suzuki on "Labor Conditions in Japan," and brief remarks by Brother Rogers, the Resolutions Committee reported. The first matter brought up was about the building of the two cruisers. This matter was recently discussed at length by the Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard in the Labor Council. The convention took the same action as the Labor Council. A resolution demanding the limitation of the powers of the courts in the use of the injunction and the repeal of any legislative act, which gives to the courts the jurisdiction to enforce law by equity was unanimously concurred in. A resolution directing the State Federation's delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to prepare and introduce a resolution to the American Federation of Labor convention asking the co-operation of that body in securing the assignment of a representative from each of the national and international unions whose jurisdiction will be affected by the Boulder Dam project was carried.

Another resolution condemning the practice of private employment agencies collecting any fees from men working on this project was also carried.

The next order of business was the nomination of officers. A. W. Hoch of Los Angeles, Machinists, was nominated in place of Brother Stanton who declined. The vice-presidents and Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg, were nominated without opposition, and Brother C. Child was chosen delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention.

A resolution from Machinists' Union No. 284, City of Oakland, demanding the recognition by the United States government of Soviet Russia, was adversely reported on by the committee.

The committee recommended printing that part of Secretary Scharrenberg's report pertaining to the proposed labor measures to be presented at the next session of the Legislature. They are:

Anti-Yellow Dog Contract.

Requiring employment of citizens on all public work including contract work.

Anti-Injunction Bill.

Insurance against unemployment.

Providing for the publication of additional text books in the State Printing Offices.

Requiring employers to purchase uniforms, when the wearing of same is mandatory.

Including Lime and Cement Manufacturing Plants in the existing law limiting minors to eight hour day.

Regulating the working hours of chauffeurs and drivers employed on auto stages, busses and trucks, when engaged as common carriers on the public highway.

The committee also recommended printing of President Stanton's report on the unemployment situation; they further reported favorably on a bill providing an eight-hour day for street car men; also on a bill defining the distinction between scenic and business highways. A safety measure amending the existing Window Cleaning orders was concurred in. Several resolutions were introduced referring to the printing and binding of school text books, and asking that all this work be done in the State Printing plant in Sacramento. A resolution amending the State Workmen's Compensation Act, so that a man found to be entitled to compensation at the end of the second week shall be paid for the full period from the day of his accident. All these were concurred in.

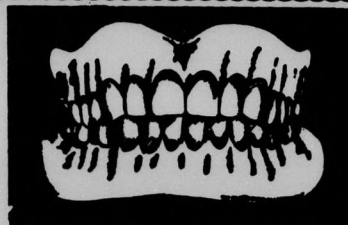
Another, recommending the elimination of medical examination as a qualification for employment was referred to the Executive Board. A resolution prohibiting the employment of aliens on public work, requiring the local prevailing wage scale, prohibiting Sunday or holiday work except in case of emergency, when not less than time and a half shall be paid, and prohibiting taking of employment fees from any person going to work on public work, was recommended favorably by the committee and concurred in by the convention. A similar one concerning Boulder Dam met with the same

action. A bill opposing the present tax on Teamsters and Chauffeurs was concurred in.

The Committee on Officers Reports concurred in a resolution dealing with insurance against unemployment. There were two of these, but the committee approved the more conservative and practical one. Brother MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, discussed the unemployment situation and advocated an unemployment insurance and unemployment compensation. The committee complimented Secretary-Treasurer Scharrenberg on the efficient conduct of his office. The secretary called attention to several initiative measures which will appear on the November ballot: the Daylight Savings Act and the Permanent Registration Act, vote No. The convention recommended to vote Yes on the Sunday Closing Law for barbers. Forty-six states and Great Britain have already passed similar acts, and above all we should do everything within our power to offset the misleading propaganda which is being circulated to the effect that this is a Blue Law. The proposed statute specifically exempts all amusements. Butcher shops are closed by law on Sunday—even the Industrial Association recognizes Sunday as a day of rest and prescribes in the Building Trades that Sunday is a holiday and if any one requires his employees to work on that day he must pay double time.

Several resolutions were introduced regarding Filipino and Mexican Exclusion, and were concurred in. A proposition was introduced by unanimous consent to the effect that the officers-elect, together with the officers of the State Building Trades Council, as well as all other interested organizations, seek conference with the representatives of the business institutions joined with us in our campaign against Daylight Savings, to the end that reciprocity be established in all matters wherein there is mutual concern, and this was referred to the Executive Board for action. A proposition to establish a Bureau of Research and Publicity was referred to the Executive Board. A proposition to place the convention on record as being in favor of an Independent Labor Party was non-concurred in.

On Friday the committee on Label Investigation



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Bet. 21st and 22nd**

**EXPERT OPTOMETRIST ON DUTY ALL DAY
Have Your Eyes Examined Free. Glasses on Credit**

reported. Five delegates had no labels; two had one; four had two labels; ten had three, and nine had four labels. The other delegates, nearly 300 in number, had the five or more required. One delegate had 14, three had 13, and seven had 12. The Committee on Thanks presented the Committee of Arrangements with suitable presents.

Retiring President Stanton was presented with a handsome suitcase by Brother Murphy in behalf of the delegates. After a reply from Brother Stanton, the new President, Brother Hoch, addressed the delegates, followed by Delegate Childs, Secretary Scharrenberg and M. Suzuki.

The next convention will be held in Santa Barbara. In conclusion, we wish to express our appreciation of the privilege of representing the Labor Council at this most harmonious and progressive convention.

ROE H. BAKER,
WM. L. RHYS,
Delegates.

"Niggah, befo' ah finishes rollin' up mah sleeves an' sails in, has yo' any mo' questions to ask?"

"Jes' one, big boy, jes' one. Is you-all leavin' a wife an' chillun?"

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Telephone Market 0143

CAVANAUGH OVERALL SERVICE

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San Francisco California

TRANSPORTATION MATTER.

"There's not a truth in a carload of Market Street Railway promises to build rail extensions in various sections of San Francisco (where they are badly needed) if Amendment No. 35 goes through."

Such is the declaration of Charles A. Sweigert, well-known attorney and member of the Citizens' Committee conducting the campaign against the amendment, who is presenting the reasons why No. 35 should be defeated in a series of addresses before Improvement clubs in all sections of the city.

Sweigert stated that the company's promises to build extensions were merely empty words, designed to mislead the voters, and pointed to the past history of the company to show what weight should be given to pledges for new construction.

"For thirty years the Market Street Company has promised extensions, but has built none. It will commence—they say—once it gets this 'deed of gift' from the people.

"And, by the way, a deed of gift is generally given out of love and affection, but San Francisco can have no affection for the Market Street Railway. Its history is one of gross mismanagement, bribery, debauchery, and even death.

"I suppose, if Amendment No. 35 goes through, the company will build a crosstown line to the moon and run Owl cars to the Morning Star!

"The company's slogan is 'Extensions Without Bonds,' but it doesn't say 'Without Bondage to the Company.'

"Remember how the Courtland Avenue and Parnassus Avenue and Sunnyside lines were built, at a time when the Market Street Company was monarch of all it surveyed? Just like the story of Battling Margie, when she got a divorce from her husband. Some one asked her who paid for the divorce, and she said, 'I don't know, but I think the neighbors!'

"The 'neighbors' paid for all these extensions made by the Market Street people. So there's nothing to these promises. The honey is bad—we know the bees.

"If the Market Street Railway had built extensions, there would be no Municipal Railway today. The Municipal Railway came as the city's protest to the arrogance of private ownership. Private ownership in San Francisco has been, indeed, another 'noble experiment.'

"So you can see that, in all these tons of propaganda about extensions, there's not a truth in a carload.

"The Municipal Railway has added millions of dollars to the assessment roll. Before it came, there was nothing west of Twin Peaks except the West. Now it is all a flourishing community.

"In Sparta the walls were hung with signs reading 'Respect the sacred things of your city.' The rights of the people to their streets is a sacred thing. The streets are meant for service—not for profit. But these profiteers of public service are again trying to seize the people's property, worth millions.

"In 1906, when we were standing in the bread line and our backs were turned, these private utility companies took from us everything except our fine harbor.

"This company, with its bold front and its white-front cars, must think that San Francisco is a city of flagpole sitters—with nothing to do but look on.

"Perhaps one of the most serious things that would result from the passage of Amendment No. 35 would be the destruction of the eight-hour day, which is now a part of the organic law of the city.

"The excellently-managed city-owned lines, having respect for men and the safety of the people,

"FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

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WHERE LABOR REAPS ITS FULL REWARD

CHAPTER I.

THE GREATEST STORY IN LABOR'S HISTORY

At three o'clock in the morning, July 11, the Indianapolis representative of the United Press sat at the key, tap-tapping out a story which, when it broke, set the wires of the four great press associations of the country humming. The Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service, the Central Press, all carried it. The New York World wired Indianapolis for confirmation and further data; the Christian Science Monitor wired their Chicago office for a feature follow-up. Six papers in Indianapolis and Chicago, alone, gave the story full display, two of them on the front page. Within forty-eight hours telegraphic advices disclosed that nearly every paper of importance, and a great many of lesser importance, had given the story right-of-way in the day's news.

And the curious thing is that it was a Labor story!

On that day, July 11, 1930 — an historic date henceforth in Labor's history, the employees of the Columbia Conserve Company, known for some years as "The Business Without a Boss," met in annual convention to receive the Treasurer's report. And that was no ordinary report!

For the past five years the surplus profits of the Company have been set aside by its owners, William P. Hapgood, and his brothers, Norman and Hutchins, as a fund wherewith the employees might progressively acquire the entire common stock of the enterprise. For years these cannery workers had been given complete self-government — handling every major problem of business and personnel management in their weekly Common Council, setting their own hours and rates of pay and shop conditions; for years they had enjoyed complete permanency of employment, an elaborate health program for themselves and their dependents — accompanied by old age and disability pensions and a yearly 10% dividend on "salaries" (they do not speak of wages here). And for years, while their acquisition of stock slowly mounted, they had enjoyed actual control of their own destinies. But now on July 11, 1930, the auditor's figures showed that they had passed the Great Divide, and come into an actual 51% legal controlling interest in the company's ownership, management and rewards!

The first complete industrial democracy had been born — the first to be founded on the principle, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs," and the first on this basis to achieve an overwhelming business success.

That was the story which for forty-eight hours burned along America's copper cobwebbery of wires, and filled the premises of the Columbia Conserve Company with reporters taking notes and clicking cameras —

And this is the story that will be told in full detail, week by week, in these columns.

(See the Columbia Conserve Company's advertisement in this issue.)

operate on an eight-hour day, while the private line works them 10 and 11—and more hours.

"The 1050 platform men on the city line constitute a most valuable asset to our community. One of the most serious problems of the day is that of unemployment. If the Market Street Railway was sincere with the people, it would at once adopt the eight-hour day, thereby giving work to hundreds more men. In the very nature of private ownership of public utilities, profit comes before service and the welfare of the worker.

"This 'Long Day—Poor Pay' company is trying to take the rich cream of our public possessions.

"What San Francisco needs is unification. You cannot 'Unify' unless you 'Munify.' Our slogan should be Bye-bye, BYilesBY."

TAXES INCREASE HOSPITAL COSTS.

A step toward lower hospital costs is Proposition No. 8 (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6), according to Dr. Howard H. Johnson, North Regional Chairman of California Committee for Tax Exemption of the Non-Profit Hospitals. "At the same time the granting of this exemption will so slightly affect the taxpayer as to be wholly negligible," says Dr. Johnson.

"If the non-profit hospitals of California are relieved from the crushing burden of taxation, every dollar contributed to these institutions can be used to lower hospital costs and to give free service where needed," stated Dr. Johnson. "The tax from which these hospitals ask to be relieved averages but one-sixteenth of 1 per cent of the annual tax collections of the state.

"A large number of counties which have no non-profit hospitals will, of course, not be affected at all," Johnson continued. "In the counties most concerned the decrease in tax income would be less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. Its effect upon the public revenues is therefore, negligible, but to the respective non-profit hospitals it means release from a tremendous burden.

"Should a non-profit hospital cease to exist in any community, that city or county probably would be forced to build additions to the public tax-supported hospitals, or in many cases to build a complete public hospital," it was pointed out by Johnson. Thus the present non-profit institutions are voluntarily carrying a large share of the public burden and therefore are entitled to tax exemption, as recognized in 45 other states of the Union where tax relief for this type of hospital prevails.

"Voters are asked to remember that this is proposition No. 8 on the state ballot (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 6)."

BY THE WAY.

Once in a while, thanks to the gods of common-sense, censorship gets a real wallop. This happened the other day in Ohio. Following vigorous protest from the public, the Ohio Board of Film Censors announced that The Big House, a picture of prison life, had been approved for showing in the State.

The board explained, sensibly enough, that because of what seemed to be a State-wide demand for the film, the will of the people should be taken into consideration and the ban on the picture lifted.

This was a refreshing decision and shows that one public body, at least, has some consideration for what the people want.

If only censorship in general could be beaten, as it has been beaten on the question of The Big House in Ohio! There is no place for this relic of mediavalism in modern life. Its passing will be a victory for democracy and enlightenment.

Lawyer—I must know the whole truth before I can successfully defend you. Have you told me everything?

Prisoner—Except where I had the money. I want that for myself.

"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

October meeting of the union on Sunday, October 19th. Business of great importance is to be transacted, and every member should endeavor to be present.

Two things one should remember to do: Order Union Label Christmas cards at the meeting, and vote "No" on Proposition No. 14 on November 4.

The daily press has carried many commendations of the Standard Oil Company because of its recently announced policy of refusing to sell its products to price-cutting dealers. The Standard Oil's announcement states that, "Finally, in order to do its share toward maintaining a balance between supply and demand, this company will confine its manufacture of gasoline to the quantity required by its actual demand." When one recalls how many of those now commending the actions of the Standard Oil Company have in the past opposed unions in their efforts to "maintain a balance between supply and demand" by apprentice regulations, hours of labor, etc., a hope is kindled that big business is at last becoming a bit "big" in spirit. However, one speculates as to just how the Standard Oil would view a labor union which advocated limitation of production.

Vote "No" on No. 14, Tuesday, November 4th.

John R. Spann, for the past six years a representative of the Mergenthaler Linotyping Company, last week resigned, and is now one of the proprietors of the Elite Printing Company, 540 Valencia Street. The Elite Printing Company has for a number of years been under the ownership and management of Walter von Konsky, another member of No. 21. The association of Mr. Spann with Mr. von Konsky brings the Elite Printing Company under the ownership and management of two popular members of San Francisco Union, both being possessed of high skill and business ability. Many friends of Mr. Spann wish him success in his new field of endeavor.

Remember, Union Label Christmas cards in a variety of designs may be ordered through the union. Prices 5 to 15 cents each.

At the eleventh Congress of the International Typographical Secretariat held at Amsterdam September 1st to 6th, reports from various countries of the continent showed progress being made by the typographical trades. Reports showed that the membership of the International Typographical Secretariat had increased from 180,634 in 1927, to 195,690 in 1930. The seat of the Secretariat was continued at Berne. The International Typographical Secretariat has as affiliates all of the crafts engaged in the printing industry. The eleventh congress adopted a strong resolution advocating shorter working hours.

Vote "No" on No. 14.

According to the Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin, the oldest printing plant in Sacramento, that of H. S. Crocker & Co., closed its doors on October 4th. Machinery and equipment is being sold to various other establishments. Two compositors were thrown out of work, although for many years the plant gave work to a much larger force.

Union Label Christmas greeting cards in a variety of beautiful designs may be purchased through the local union. The profit from the sale

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JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets
MEMBER OF
and
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

of these cards goes to the Women's Auxiliary of the International Typographical Union. Prices are 5 to 15 cents each, and samples will be on display at the meeting of the union on Sunday.

"No" on 14.

C. H. Parker, veteran member of San Francisco Typographical Union, was elected president of the Trades Union Promotional League at the meeting of that body on October 15th. Mr. Parker succeeds Mr. Williams, who resigned because of removal from the city. In addition to being a delegate to the Trades Union Promotional League, Mr. Parker is one of No. 21's delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

Vote "No" on No. 14, Tuesday, November 4th.

MacKenzie-Harris Chapel—By "Bill."

The second coming, or rather the first coming, of Santa Claus was noticed in the office one day last week when George Hayes walked in with a month's growth of luxuriant hair on his face. George had been hunting bear and deer for a month. Perhaps he was trying to disguise himself as a bear. . . . Anyone wanting to buy some kind of a tin horn please see Ez Jacobs. We are not wise if it is the kind that certain people use on wagons with a fishy odor. . . . Who was the young fellow parked up on the Berkeley Hills viewing the wonderful scenery and, when a policeman had to come along and sell him a ticket to the policemen's ball? Lucky it was that kind of a ticket. . . . A few more tickets left in that wrist watch raffle. Come on, boys, step up and buy your tickets. We are all anxious to win that watch. In fact there is so much interest in it that there is liable to be a pool on who is going to win. . . . Cliff Smith had a slight touch of heart failure the other day when he saw one of his numbers come out a winner in a certain pool with someone else's name opposite it. However, Cliff got his money. . . . Dan Malloy is open to challenges for a game

of handball. The way he smacks some of those paper balls around, it looks bad for someone. However, Larry Gallick says he is going to take him down a couple of notches. We will have tickets on sale for the game. . . . Walt Mehnert claims he is having more luck at cards than he did at craps. I think so, too.

News Chapel Notes.—By L. L. Heagney.

School girls, visiting the composing room, stopped to ogle Crackbon's dexterous digits on the lino, and one with almond-shaped eyes got curious. She asked questions; Al replied in Japanese, and a dangerous glint in her eyes told him he had chosen the wrong language. A real diplomat, they say, can tell a Chinese from a Japanese, so Al's education must be unfinished.

The sheikish Tommy Davis informs us he calls his new flame Rheumatism 'cause she gets stiff in the joints.

If ever Harry Beach, who will argue the moon is made of corn if you happen to say it's made of mash, and Ray Marshall, the little Napoleon of N. E. A. in charge of the Oriental division, meet at lunch without indulging in pyrotechnics it may be assumed they've found a subject on which to agree, absurd as that assumption seems. In Japan some years ago they started arguing, and neither admits a verbal Waterloo. Their latest? Shiver my timbers, if it ain't one to baffle Neptune himself, Ray insisting the U. S. navy never named a battleship for a State and Harry claiming the California (now the San Diego), South Dakota (Huron), Washington (Seattle), Tennessee (Memphis), West Virginia (?), Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh), Colorado (Pueblo), and Maryland (?), armored cruisers all, originally were named for States and later given their present appellations.

"I didn't know Don Stauffer is so old as that," mused Joe Sullivan. "Old as what?" demanded young Abbott. "Reading proof," answered Joe.

"He's the chosiest feeder ever I've seen," as-

Golden Gate Bridge Bonds Mean More Unemployment

Every toll bridge in Northern California has been built by Eastern contractors, with imported labor. The Industrial Association is raising a million dollars for the purpose of insuring the so-called "American" plan in the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge. As against temporary employment for 200 imported non-union men, **between 800 and 1000 members of organized labor will be added to the ranks of the unemployed.**

It is admitted that it would be uneconomical for trucks to use the bridge. This speculative venture can therefore serve only pleasure car travelers and a few commuters. The bridge would in no way benefit the workers of San Francisco, but would shift population, thereby decreasing values for every home-owner in San Francisco. This loss of population would also hurt the Municipal Railway, to the further detriment of local union men.

The State Highway Commission reports that a bridge across the Golden Gate would show a deficit until 1955. The loss would be made up by the home-owners of San Francisco in higher taxes.

Vote NO on the Golden Gate Bridge Bonds**CALIFORNIA MARINE COUNCIL**

CAPTAIN H. F. STROTHER
CAPTAIN GEO. M. FOURATT
CAPTAIN PETER HANSEN

**Masters, Mates & Pilots of
America, Local No. 40 of
San Francisco**

C. W. DEAL
C. E. FINKEY
HARRY WILLIAMS
E. V. BARTON
PHILIP BRADSHAW

**Ferryboatmen's Union of
California**

W. B. BURNELL
H. E. BEHAN
H. I. MORRISON
CHARLES BUSHNELL
R. MERIWETHER

**Marine Engineers' Bene-
ficial Association No. 49**

JOSEPH F. MORENO

**Marine Engineers' Bene-
ficial Association No. 35**

served Eddie Porter, watching Frank Vaughn in the act of ordering lunch. "The office ought to allow him more'n a half hour; by the time he makes up his mind what he wants he hasn't time to eat it."

An oddity characteristic of our office Scotchman, Phil Scott, avers Bert Coleman, who eats lunch with him, is that Phil never eats all his soup because he might have to tip his plate.

Turn to the press—its teeming sheets survey, Big with the wonders of each passing day; Births, deaths and weddings, forgeries, fires and wrecks,

Harangues and hailstones, brawls and broken necks—

forgetting not Alfie Moore's effusion, conceived in mental perspiration, on a shorter work day, which appeared in Pulse of the Public, the same being a department open to folks who want to get it off their chest via The News. Wonder if he's dropped rotation in favor of less work?

While some mount the hustings trying for a shorter work week, few want it bad enough to welcome it when fetched by sickness. That's the way Bill Hammond, Harvey Bell, Eddie Salon and Al Crackbon got a no-work week last week.

"That guy is so dumb he thinks Mississippi is a chorus girl," growled Jimmy Donnelly when an operator dumped a "take" in the wrong place. "He thinks a football coach has four wheels."

Some fellers are just naturally lucky. If Crotty continues he'll have a new car. The California State Auto Association is rebuilding his, he having been the victim of a speedburner Sunday. This

makes the third or fourth time, Crotty stating his belief the front seat cushion is all that's left of the original bus.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

The October union meeting will be held at Labor Temple, on Sunday afternoon, the 19th.

John McArdle and Delegates McCullough and Gallagher are quoted as making a rather surprising statement, at a special meeting of the Los Angeles Mailers' Union. The statement attributed to them was "that they had no knowledge that the defense and other funds of the M. T. D. U. were spent unwisely." In reply to a question at this special union meeting whether or no the levying of another assessment would be advocated by the incoming officers of the M. T. D. U., John McArdle is quoted as stating, "not at present," which is tantamount to saying that the proposition to levy another assessment will be held in abeyance until such time as the incoming officers of the M. T. D. U. consider it wise and remedial legislation. Notwithstanding that John McArdle and his supporters have been crying "let us have peace," delegates Charles A. Gallagher and Daniel J. McCullough, at this special meeting of the Los Angeles local, it is alleged, put the secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U., the presidents of the Boston and Chicago locals, and "the scribe at San Francisco, 'on the grease,' or, in other words, 'panned' the afore-mentioned parties in lively fashion. From which it is plain to be seen, whether done, with or without Mr. McArdle's consent or

approval, the McArdle peace policy is already getting off to a bad start. Leads one to the conclusion that it's not so much peace, but power and the emoluments that invariably go with it, is what the incoming officers of the M. T. D. U. desire mostly. . . . In order to clarify the mailer atmosphere in regard to statements made at the special meeting of the Los Angeles Mailers' local by Mr. McArdle and Delegates Gallagher and McCullough, we quote from a circular of February, 1926, issued by the McArdle campaign committee of Mailers' Union No. 6, of which Charles A. Gallagher was chairman, and Daniel J. McCullough, secretary: "The court actions are a source of irritation to the printer members of the I. T. U. that will ultimately result in their becoming openly antagonistic to us. It has also caused dissension in our own ranks . . . and the unrest prevailing in all our sister unions . . . this deplorable state of affairs must not be allowed to continue . . . we willingly assessed ourselves \$100,000 at the request of the M. T. D. U. on its promise to use this fund in strengthening us throughout the jurisdiction, but this large sum has been unwisely spent without tangible results . . . and if this burden was not enough to carry, it is now proposed by some of our officers to levy an additional assessment upon us—for what purpose they only know . . . with nine unions being disbanded, with five unions seceding and thousands of dollars unwisely spent on a lost cause in Dallas, Texas. . . \$100,000 more probably would have resulted in the entire disintegration of the M. T. D. U." Yet Mr. McArdle and the New York delegates tell the Los Angeles mailers "they had no idea the funds of the M. T. D. U. were 'unwisely spent.' Neither did they deny that another assessment would be proposed by the incoming officers of the M. T. D. U. Notwithstanding the slump in business and the number of members unemployed but one or two days per week. Best to beware of 'the colored gent in the M. T. D. U. woodpile,' when, as alleged, M. T. D. U. officers agree to work without salary, but for 'the glory of it, and the good of the cause'—the M. T. D. U.

WHAT NEXT?

A discovery by which X-ray photographs can be taken through solid steel ten inches thick was revealed recently at the Twelfth Annual National Metal Exposition in Chicago. The new method will be used to locate cracks or defects inside steel, finding of which has been one of the greatest problems of the steel industry. Heretofore it has been possible to penetrate only four inches of steel with the X-rays.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1930

Wage cuts are helping to prolong the business depression and retard recovery. Every wage cut means reduction of purchasing power and is a blow at the national welfare. These facts are stressed by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in a message that ought to be brought to the attention of every employer in the nation. He says: "One paramount need now is consumer buying. All eyes are on the retail market. Storekeepers, wholesalers, jobbers are waiting for signs of better buying before they will take the risk of ordering ahead. But workers without income cannot buy. Increasing employment and sustained wage levels are essential. A dangerous tendency now threatens the prospect for betterment. Wage cuts have increased in the past two months. In July, according to reports to the Department of Labor, 20,000 workers were forced to take wage reductions—double the number in any previous month since depression began. In August the number rose again to 24,700 and cuts averaged 10.5 per cent—the highest yet. This destruction of buying power must be checked if we are to go forward. Wage earner buying power is the key to prosperity. Business men can hasten revival and improve their own trade without undue risk by such policies as these: (1) Order ahead; start to work up a normal spring supply; (2) Cut overhead costs (without reducing wages) by improving equipment and eliminating waste; (3) Improve quality of product and reduce prices; (4) Stimulate trade by advertising and special efforts. These measures will increase employment and put products within reach of this year's low incomes. Wage earners can help produce better articles at lower cost by improving the quality of their work and increasing efficiency. Will revival gain strength this fall? The answer is in the hands of the country's business leaders."

A Chicago grand jury has made a "discovery." It charges that there is a "well established alliance between the Chicago police department, the corrupt politician and the criminal elements." Well, well, who'd 'a thought it? Grand juries do make startling discoveries, sometimes. Just as if any intelligent person did not know there must be an alliance between criminals and at least part of the Chicago police force. If there was no such alliance, crime would not flourish so largely unpunished as it does in Chicago. And when there is such a "working agreement," it is a foregone conclusion there are corrupt politicians taking their "cut" of the graft.

CITIZEN LABOR POLICY

Representative Robert L. Bacon, of Long Island, N. Y., has made public a memorandum prepared by him at President Hoover's request dealing with the desirability of a policy to give preference to American citizens and ex-service men on jobs in connection with the building construction works of the United States.

This suggestion followed a conference had with the President by Representative Bacon on July 29th last, at which the Representative vigorously urged the adoption of a policy of preference for American citizen labor, and cited the demoralizing and unjust results that are flowing from the employment of cheap alien workers to the exclusion of idle but capable American craftsmen.

At an earlier time, Representative Bacon had also appealed to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon for assistance in having the Administration work out a scheme for preference for American labor.

Representative Bacon, in his conference with President Hoover and in the memorandum he submitted to the White House, among other things based his plea for the adoption of a preference policy for American citizens and the veterans of our wars on the following considerations:

That the direct and tangible benefits of the \$315,000,000 building program, as well as the normal building needs, should accrue to the citizens of the country and that aliens should not be given a preferred status at any time and especially during unemployment depressions.

That on American institutions, American labor, with preferment to ex-service men, should be given priority over aliens.

That the practice of employing cheap alien labor, willing to work for greatly reduced wages and unattached to any of the principles which the American workman has stood for in the way of high standards of working and living conditions, has resulted in direct discrimination against the American citizen workman, his family and the community in which he lives, and constitutes a serious threat to stable labor conditions in this country.

That the pitch of resentment against present practice which permits the employment of aliens on national construction works, when there is an ample supply of idle and capable American labor, runs highest when it is realized that in the construction of a veterans' hospital many veterans have been denied jobs because the construction rolls were filled with the names of aliens.

That the aims of the government construction program should assure against a monopoly of the benefits of labor by aliens, and that a fair and equal and benefiting distribution of these benefits should accrue to American citizens in the states where the work is performed, with preferment to the veterans of our wars.

That no contractor should bring with him on a Federal construction job a cheap, itinerant, bootleg-labor supply when unemployment exists among the qualified citizens of the state where the work is performed.

That the United States should not be less solicitous in its protection and preferment of its citizens than foreign countries, practically all of which have rigid laws against the employment of non-nationals, irrespective of whether the work is for the state or private parties.

That the policy of foreign governments is to avoid unfair competition by cheap alien labor, which might result in lowering the standards of conditions attained by national workers, and that the whole aim of their systems is to see that aliens do not receive preferential treatment to the detriment of the national worker.

That the United States, by its lack of policy of preference for American citizen labor on national construction works, is injecting a serious factor of disturbance in those states that have preference policies for the American citizen. Some of the larger states are California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

That in its attitude towards labor on its own construction jobs the Federal government lags far behind the efforts of the states, not only in the matter of preference but in the protection of labor through the lack of any requirements making necessary the use of workmen's compensation insurance schemes on national construction projects.

That wide resentment and objection has been voiced against the present conditions, not only by labor and veteran organizations, but by municipalities, and in the case of the lack of the requirements of workmen's compensation policy applied to Federal projects, a Western state has directly urged this need on the Federal government. This protest took the form of a request on the government that its performance bond include a provision that no Federal contractor operating in the state concerned should be released from his contract where claims for injury to a workman had not been settled.

That the policy of preference for the citizen and ex-service man, in the state where the work is performed, as proposed by him, would operate fully to quiet the discontent which increases to a dangerous point during periods of economic depression, when such citizens and ex-service men see aliens pre-empting jobs they feel belong to them, simply on the score that the alien's labor is cheap.

That such a policy would be as much in the interest of the efficient contractor as the worker. It will remove for many contractors the element of unfair competition now suffered by them through the employment by others of cheap alien labor. The contractor in New York or Massachusetts, for instance, today gets his craftsmen from a stable labor market. When he bids he figures on a known labor supply and he knows its cost. He does not employ bootleg-labor at cut rates. He cannot. The adoption of this proposal would put every contractor on an equality as far as the employment of citizen labor is concerned. The competition between contractors would be limited to the economy and efficiency of their purchasing, managerial and supervisory organizations.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

J. H. Thomas, now Minister of Dominions in the British government, remembered in the United States as fraternal delegate to the Denver American Federation of Labor convention, has made a statement that clinches a most important phase of Empire policy. Thomas, forecasting the Imperial Conference, says that nobody in England any longer questions the right of the Dominions to secede from the British Empire. Thomas, who is by no means without an abundance of ready wit, says: "You can't prevent a man from shooting himself." So, if Dominions want to clear out, they are free to do so, and take the consequences that go with separation. Thus full sanction is at last given to an act that is contemplated by none of the Dominions, unless it be South Africa.

* * *

The British Empire has changed its character constantly, bending before the constant pressure of the breezes that blow across great expanses of territory where self-government has been nurtured with the growth of enlightened peoples. The change has been rapid since the World War. Today the British government is a commonwealth of nations, held by a voluntary tie in allegiance to the crown. It is the only intelligent way in which to hold either nations or peoples together in permanence. The American Federation of Labor has for a half century been held together on the principle now stated by J. H. Thomas. Bound only by voluntary ties it has grown stronger year by year.

* * *

The United States of America can profit to some extent by the development of self government within the British Empire. Our states are within a voluntarily formed union, but they may not depart voluntarily from that union. That being the case it is more important that there be scrupulous observance of the rights of states, for transgression of those rights can lead only to dissent and dissatisfaction. The happy tie can—and don't forget it—become a yoke. That there has been transgression of the rights of states is all too clear. Some transgression has been well intended, but not wanted. There are those who are all for more and more transgression; there are those who are for less and less. The slogan about the less of government we have the better is good and it is sound. The question is how to apply it in an age that seems to throw more and more problems at the feet of government.

* * *

Perhaps we need to get a new idea about the functions of government. But with that we must get new ideas about the functions of other organized factors—such as business and labor unions. Reactionary business interests, standing in the way of the development of organized functioning by labor and employers, stand in the way of the only thing that can give us less government. They are enemies of the rights of the states and the enemies of liberty loving persons who want to keep all government within its proper province. The complexities of modern civilization require control. If control cannot be had in the right place it will be tried in the wrong place. Until we get straight about which is the right place we shall probably continue to have more and more government, less and less untrammelled rights of states.

Hodgson—I hear they're starting a new campaign against malaria.

Turner (bored)—Really? What have the Malarans done now?

WIT AT RANDOM

Sir Esme Howard was discussing American "prosperity" at a Washington reception.

"A doctor told me the other day that he'd just been examining a haggard man.

"I told this man," the doctor said, 'that he was working too hard—much too hard. He gave a groan and answered:

"I know it, Doc, but it's the only way I can keep up my easy payments.'"

The late Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul and Rabbi Seligman of New York were fast friends, but they liked to joke each other. The Archbishop was giving a dinner, and one of his guests was the rabbi.

Said the Archbishop: "When can I serve you some of this delicious Virginia ham?"

"At your wedding, your Grace," replied the rabbi.

Abraham Lincoln was resting with his managers in a hotel lobby. As usual, the village dudes had congregated there and one, bolder than the rest, remarked:

"Mr. Lincoln, your speech was good but there were some points quite beyond my reach."

The simple Lincoln looked up and chuckled, "I'm sorry for you; I once had a dog that had the same trouble with fleas."

A man was confronted in a dark alley by a desperate fellow.

"Hand over your money, or I'll blow your brains out," was the demand.

"Blow away," was the calm reply. "You can live in New York without brains, but you must have money."

The eager lady was having her first conversation with an English aviator. "But what if your engine stops in the air—what happens?" she asked. "Can't you get down?"

"That's just what 'appens, mum," said the aviator. "There's two Germans up over in France now with their engines stopped. They can't get down, so they're starving to death."

A stranger to this land and language appeared at the ticket window in a New Jersey passenger station recently, and asked for a ticket to Buffalo, handing in a \$20 bill.

"Change at Albany," the clerk said.

"None of that now," replied the stranger, "O! want me change right here."

The boy stood before the druggist's counter looking earnestly at a placard advertising a cure for indigestion.

"Why are you interested in that?" inquired the druggist.

"I suffer terribly from indigestion."

"Why, you're very young to have dyspepsia."

"I don't have it," explained the boy, "but my father does."

"The Beamans had just had their first quarrel, and the bride sobbed softly to herself as the male brute whistled the air of a popular tune.

"Don't you think," asked the fair young thing plaintively, "that a husband should occasionally tell his wife that she's beautiful?"

"No!" replied the soulless beast. "It's wholly superfluous! If she is beautiful she knows she is, and if she isn't beautiful she thinks she is."

Customer—Are those eggs strictly fresh?

Grocer (to his clerk)—Feel of those eggs, George, and see if they're cool enough to sell yet. —Miller.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Tolders, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Has a sculptor for the memorial to be erected in Washington, D. C., to Samuel Gompers, been selected?

A.—Robert Aitken of New York is now working on a design for the memorial. If his design is acceptable to the Memorial Committee of the American Federation of Labor and the Commission of Fine Arts of Washington, he will be authorized to proceed with the work of the memorial.

Q.—When is the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of Labor.

A.—November 15, 1931.

Q.—What was the Smith-Hughes Act?

A.—A bill passed by Congress in 1917 inaugurating vocational education on a nation-wide scale by providing for Federal co-operation with state boards of vocational education in promoting the establishment of vocational schools in trade and industry, commerce, agriculture and home economics. The provisions of the act are administered by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, of which Perry W. Reeves is the labor member.

Twenty-four thousand persons lost their lives last year through accidents in the home, a large insurance company reports. The publication of this figure, which is almost as large as the number killed by automobiles, is a blow to the comforting belief that the home is at least comparatively free from the perils of the machine age and wakens the realization that women in the home may be exposed to accident hazards as well as the factory worker, the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor points out. The Women's Bureau cites the 24,000 domestic fatalities as an argument for the application of workmen's compensation laws to domestic workers, of which it says there are probably 2,500,000. Today of 44 states with compensation laws only one—New Jersey—provides that compensation be paid for workers employed in the home. This is a sound argument, as there is no good reason why all classes of workers exposed to the hazards of accident should not be covered by compensation legislation.

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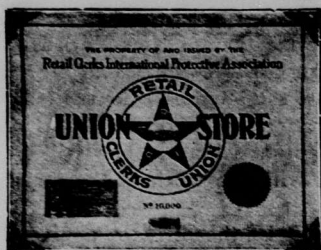
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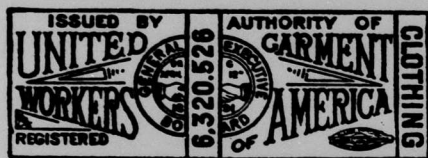
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of October 10th.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Roe H. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except Childs, Hopkins and Granfield, who were excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, David Gisnet, vice Jack Stefano. From Chauffeurs, R. E. Grant, vice W. F. McDevitt. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: From the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District stating that Prof. Charles Derleth will address the Council on October 17th, at 8:45 p. m. From Sacramento Federated Trades Council, stating it has endorsed Martin I. Welsh, a former Journeyman Plumber, for Lieutenant Governor. From the Wyoming State Federation of Labor, and District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America, with reference to union-mined coal and requesting that all members of organized labor burn union-mined coal.

Referred to Executive Committee: From the United Textile Workers of America appealing for food, clothing and financial assistance, in behalf of the strikers at Danville, Va.

Referred to Butchers' Union: From the International Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen stating that at their recent convention it had declared

the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company as being unfair in their dealings with their organizations, and requested the trade union membership to refrain from said company.

Request Complied With: From Allied Printing Trades Council, requesting delegates and friends of organized labor to vote No on Amendment No. 14. From International Organizer of Ladies' Garment Workers, requesting credentials for their committee to visit affiliated unions for the purpose of soliciting funds to carry on their strike in Los Angeles. Telegram from J. W. Buzzell, Secretary Los Angeles Labor Council, on the above matter. Teamsters No. 386, Modesto and Challenge products are unfair.

Resolutions—Were introduced by Sailors' Union, requesting Council to protest against the importation of Chinese seamen for service on American ships, and that we particularly protest the importation of such seamen by Steamship Companies receiving a heavy postal subsidy, and further that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Postmaster General, to the Senators from California and to the Representatives from California. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

The resolution reads:

WHEREAS, Owing to the existing world depression, many ships have been laid up and thousands of American seamen are unemployed, and

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding this deplorable fact, the States Steamship Company of Portland, Oregon, operating ships to the Orient under the American flag and receiving a heavy postal subsidy, has recently brought to San Francisco twenty-one Chinese seamen to be transferred to other American ships engaged in the trade between the Pacific Coast and Europe; and

WHEREAS, The policy of importing Chinese seamen for service on American ships is contrary to the political declarations repeatedly enunciated by the various political parties who have, in fact, proclaimed that American ships should be manned by Americans whenever possible; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the San Francisco Labor Council in regular meeting assembled on Friday, October 10, 1930, that we most emphatically protest against the importation of Chinese seamen for service on American ships, and that we particularly protest against the importation of such seamen by Steamship Companies receiving a heavy postal subsidy; further,

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Postmaster General, to the Senators from California, and to the Representatives in Congress from San Francisco.

Resolutions from the Bay Counties District Council, adopted by a unanimous vote, endorsing the \$35,000,000 bond issue that is necessary to guarantee the erection of the Golden Gate bridge.

Resolutions introduced by Delegates Ed Vandeleur, Street Carmen, and Chas. Mull, Representative of Electrical Workers No. 151, requesting the Labor Council to condemn the recent editorial policies of the San Francisco Daily News on issues of

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vital importance to the principles of organized labor. On motion said resolutions were adopted. (See resolutions printed in full in Labor Clarion in next issue.)

Report of Secretary—Secretary O'Connell reported that he and Secretary Scharrenberg had learned during the week that the Boulder Dam Bill did not contain any provision for the employment for citizen labor, and that they had wired President Green requesting that the convention go on record requesting Congress to provide for employment of citizen labor on Boulder Dam construction. On motion the action of the Secretary was approved.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint of Professional Embalmers' Union, with Julius Godeau, Undertaker, Van Ness Avenue, the matter was referred to the Secretary, for the purpose of assisting in adjusting the existing differences. In the matter of communication from the Building Trades Council with reference to securing opportunity for building mechanics to secure employment on work of construction of proposed building at San Quentin State Prison, no one was present representing the Building Council, wherefore the matter was laid over for one week. Committee then adjourned to attend the meeting of the Organizing Committee, which had invited the committee to assist in dealing with the grievances of the miners employed on the Hetch Hetchy project. Report concurred in.

Report of Organizing and Executive Committees—Grievances of the miners on Hetch Hetchy work were discussed at length. The conditions of work and treatment of employees are bad and all efforts hitherto made to secure improvements from the Board of Works and Engineers in charge of the work have been futile. The representatives of other unions gave an account of their experience on the work and were impressed with the desirability of securing better co-operation among the various organizations, and promised to call the matter to

the attention of their respective organizations, and request of them to signify to the Labor Council and its Secretary if they will co-operate to the extent of forming a council or joint conference committee for the purpose of promoting the interests of the organizations whose members work on the Hetch Hetchy construction. As a result of the meeting, the matter was left in the hands of Secretary O'Connell with the request that he call the next meeting of the parties in interest at such time as he deems suitable after receiving word from a sufficient number of unions to warrant holding such a meeting and proceed with the proposal to form a council or conference committee. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Waiters No. 30 donated \$100 to Ladies' Garment Workers and loaned them \$400 for the Los Angeles Local. Laundry Workers No. 26 requested all to send their work to laundries employing members of the Laundry Workers' Union; will give a ball in Dreamland Rink on October 25th. Waitresses No. 48 will hold a dance in Knights of Columbus Hall October 25th. Tunnel Workers complained of conditions on the Hetch Hetchy job. Teamsters No. 85 are giving \$100 weekly to striking teamsters of Modesto; refrain from patronizing the products of Modesto Butter or Challenge Butter Associations.

Report of Delegates to Convention of State Federation of Labor—Delegate Rhys submitted a splendid report of proceedings of the convention, which was referred to the Labor Clarion for publication.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—On Amendment No. 27, Board of Education, committee recommends vote Yes. No. 31, Detective Sergeants to Inspectors, committee recommends vote Yes. No. 33, Public Utility Commission, vote Yes. No. 35, Street Railway Franchises, vote No. No. 36, Five-cent carfare, recommends vote Yes. No. 37, recommends vote Yes. No. 38, County Jail, vote

Yes. No. 39, Incinerator, Vote Yes. No. 40, Airport, vote Yes. Report concurred in.

Receipts, \$418.50. Expenses, \$213.00.

Council adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secy.-Treas.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigar-makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, C. le Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.

Secretary, J. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3953 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland 4, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions have passed away since last reports: Emil Schauble of the Machinists, William Clemons of the Cooks, Thomas W. Hopper of the photoengravers, Agnes M. Troy of the Musicians, William Keyt of the Musicians, Joseph N. Baller of the Upholsterers, Robert J. MacCaskie of the Teamsters, Emerick J. Gregor of the Cooks' Helpers.

James Coulsting, president of the Stationary Firemen's Union, is spending some time in Long Beach in the hope of recuperating from a recent illness. In a postal card to friends in the city he says he is making satisfactory progress and hopes to be back on the job within a short time.

Professor Charles Derleth will address the Labor Council this evening on the "Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District," and explain to the delegates the desirability of voting the bonds in order that work may be started the first of the year. The job will give employment to a large number of men and thus take up a great deal of slack in the labor market.

Timothy A. Reardon has returned from the Boston convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, where practical plans for the relief of unemployment were set in motion.

The Labor Council last Friday night adopted resolutions urging the American Federation of Labor to urge the Federal Government to insist that none but citizens of the United States be employed on the Boulder Dam project. Legislation passed by Congress does not call for such limitations, but the Interior Department can provide for such conduct in all contracts let for the work.

The annual grand ball of the Waitresses' Union will be held in Knights of Columbus Hall, on Golden Gate Avenue, on the evening of Saturday, October 25th. A large number of tickets have been sold in advance, thus assuring that the affair will be well attended.

Following a clash between workers and authorities in Bilbao, Spain, in which one person was killed and several hurt, a general strike was ended on October 6th.

The Cuban Congress authorized martial law by President Machado at a special session held October 3rd and Machado at once signed the act, which his enemies charge is a device to enable him to hold power in the coming elections.

Net operating income of Class I railroads in August totaled \$95,603,000, compared with \$141,758,000 in August 1929, a decrease of 32.5 per cent, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics.

The importance of closer communication between nations as a factor for world peace and prosperity was emphasized by Secretary of State Stimson in welcoming 650 delegates from more than 60 nations, colonies and dependencies, attending in Washington, D. C., the International Road Congress, the first ever held outside of Europe.

Pointing out that despite a drop in flour prices of nearly \$3 a barrel many bread sellers have not reduced prices, Governor Allen of Massachusetts has ordered an inquiry into bread prices.

Declaring that America's total of deaths caused by automobiles is a disgrace, Col. Henry A. Reninger of Allentown, Pa., told delegates to the National Safety Council in Pittsburgh that a man at work in a steel mill is safer than when walking along the street.

To protect herself against "dumping" of Russian Soviet goods, France on October 3rd, ordered that imports from Russia, including grain, meat and lumber, should be subject to license.

STATEMENT

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1930.

State of California,)
County of San Francisco) ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address; or if owned by more than one individual, the name and address of each should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation, the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

San Francisco Labor Council, Roe H. Baker, President, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for which such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation, has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN,

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of October, 1930.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY,

(My commission expires March 27, 1933.)

To say, "I want the Union Label," is to say, "I understand the meaning of trade unionism."

BALLOT MEASURE RECOMMENDATIONS, As Approved by the San Francisco Labor Council for November 4th Election.

No. on Ballot	Title of Measure State Propositions	Recommend You Vote
1.	For the Veterans' Welfare Bond Act....	YES
4.	Taxation on Street Railways.....	NO
5.	State Employees Retirement Salaries....	YES
7.	Daylight Saving Act.....	NO
8.	Exempting Hospitals and Sanitariums from Taxation	YES
9.	Legalizing San Francisco Harbor Improvement Act	YES
10.	Usury Law	NO
11.	Fish and Game.....	NO
14.	Registration of Voters.....	NO
19.	Judiciary Qualifications	YES
21.	Reimbursing Counties for Losses from State Taxation	YES
26.	Sunday Closing Law.....	YES
Local Propositions		
27.	Board of Education.....	YES
31.	Detective Sergeants to Inspectors.....	YES
33.	Public Utility Commission.....	YES
35.	Street Railway Franchises.....	NO
36.	Five-cent Car Fare.....	YES
37.	Golden Gate Bridge.....	YES
38.	County Jail	YES
39.	Incinerator	YES
40.	Airport	YES

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